

TOO

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Oh, that this *too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakespeare.* Sometimes it would be full, and then Oh! *too* soon decrease again; Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twou'd so fall, There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*
3. Likewise; also. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate; And I, for winking at your discords *too*, Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.* Let on my cup no wars be found, Left those incite to quarrels *too*, Which wine itself enough can do. *Oltham.* The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South's Sermons.* It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.* Let those eyes that view The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.* Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of take. Thy foldiers All levied in my name, have in my name Took their discharge. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.* Suddenly the thunder-clap Took us unprepared. *Dryden.* The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.* This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spektator.* The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.* Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.* Took, *n. f.* [tol, tool, Saxon.] 1. Any instrument of manual operation. In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.* Arm'd with such guarding *tools* as art, yet rude, Guileless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.* The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.* 2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. He'd choose To talk with wits in dirty shoes; And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters, So often seen carefing Chartres. *Swift.* To Took, *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *tozan*, Saxon, contracted from *tozanan*, to know or examine.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and filly. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete. I cast to go a shooting, Long wand'ring up and down the land, With bow and bolts on either hand, For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser's Past.* Took, *n. f.* plural *teeth*. [tooth, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.] The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periostrum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw, because they are the thinnest and the sharpest; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or grinders, because they are thickest and bluntest: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*. *Quincy.* Avaunt, you curs! Be thy mouth or black or white, *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Defert deserves with characters of brass A fortified residence against the *teeth* of time, And rature of oblivion. *Shakespeare.* The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unlighty length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

TOO

2. Taste; palate. These are not dishes for thy dainty *teeth*; What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth? Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.* 3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument. The priests servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam. ii. 13.* I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.* 4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mason.* In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you dog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the teeth part of the force. *Ray.* 5. Tooth and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *LeStrange's Fables.* 6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his *teeth*, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.* The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the *teeth* and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.* The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full in the *teeth*. *Dryden.* 7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker, b. iv.* 8. In spite of the *teeth*. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the topology into a received belief, in despite of the *teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.* The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their *teeth*. *LeStrange.* To TOOTH, *v. a.* [from *tooth*.] 1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. Then faws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.* The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Museum.* Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.* 2. To lock in each other. It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Mason's Mech. Exercis.* TOOTHACH, *n. f.* [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth. There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the *toothach* patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.* He that sleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.* I have the *toothach*. —What, sigh for the *toothach*! Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.* One was grown desperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.* TOOTHDRAWER, *n. f.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt, Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Claveland.* When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wifeman's Surgery.* TOOTHED, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth. TOOTHLESS, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.* They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.* TOOTH-PICKER, *n. f.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned from any thing sticking between them. I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.* He and his *toothpick* at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.* Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howel's England's Tears.* Lentick excels; if *toothpickers* of the lentick be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.* *Lentick.*

TOP

- Lentile is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *tooth-pickers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.* TOOTH-SOME, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.* TOOTH-SOMENESS, *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste. TOOTHWORT, *n. f.* [dentaria, Lat.] A plant. The *toothwort* hath a fleshy root, which is fealy, and cut in, as it were, with teeth: the flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; this is succeeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twisted up like a screw, and discharges the seeds with violence. *Milner.* TOP, *n. f.* [topp, Welsh; top, Saxon; top, Dutch and Danish; *topper*, a crest, Icelandic.] 1. The highest part of anything. I should not see the fandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.* He wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud tops on high, The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Crowley.* Thou nor on the top of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.* That government which takes in the content of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest top, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.* Syphus no sooner carries his stone up to the top of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.* So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the top recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Graville.* Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their tops. *Woodward.* 2. The surface; the supericies. Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.* 3. The highest place. He that will not set himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the imminency of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.* What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top? *Sw.* 4. The highest person. How would you be, If he, which is the top of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.* 5. The utmost degree. Zeal being the top and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.* If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.* The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.* 6. The highest rank. Take a boy from the top of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.* 7. The crown of the head. All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful top! Arm'd, say you? —Arm'd, my lord. From top to toe? *Shakespeare.* 'Tis a per'lous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable; He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakespeare.* Let's take the infant by the forward top; For we are old, and on our quick'fist decrees Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.* 8. The head of a plant. The buds made our food are called heads or tops; as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.* 9. [Top, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

TOP

- For as whipp'd tops, and banded balls, The learned hold, are animals: So horses they affirm to be Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p. i.* As young striplings whip the top for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.* Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lath'd to long, like tops, are lath'd asleep. *Pope.* A top may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.* 1. Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top. The top stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.* To Top, *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. Those long ridges of lofty and topping mountains which run East and West, stop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Physico-Theol.* Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and top it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on ancient Medals.* 2. To predominate. The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that topping uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.* 3. To do his best. But write thy best and top, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.* To Top, *v. a.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, topp'd with golden spires. *Milton's Par. Reg.* To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains top'd with snow. *Waller.* There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and topp'd with a cupola. *Addison.* Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.* 2. To rise above. A gourd planted close by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topped and covered the tree. *LeStrange.* 3. To outgo; to surpass. He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all. —Especially, in pride. —And topping all others in boasting. *Shakespeare.* So far he topp'd my thought, That I in forgery of shapes and tricks Come short of what he did. *Shakespeare.* I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man top me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.* 4. To crop. Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.* 5. To rise to the top of. If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Denham.* 6. To perform eminently: as, he tops his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions. TO'FUL, *adj.* [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim. Fill me, from the crown to the toe, topful Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* 'Tis wonderful What may be wrought out of their discontent; Now that their souls are topful of offence. *Shakespeare.* Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued topful of water as at first. *Boyle.* One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so topful of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.* Fill the largest tankard-cup topfull. *Swift.* TOPGALLANT, *n. f.* [top and gallant.] 1. The highest sail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A rose grew out of another, like honeyuckles, called top and topgallants. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 646.* I dare appeal to the confidences of topgallant sparks. *LeStrange.* TOPHEAVY, *adj.* [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house tophheavy is the worst. *Wotton's Arch.* Topheavy drones, and always looking down, As over-ballafted within the crown, Muttering betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*